

SPORTS

SPORT SUMMER COMES TO MOSCOW

On May 2 Muscovites opened the summer sports season by running a relay along the Garden Ring of the capital. The runners were competing for the prizes of the newspaper "Vechernyaya Moskva".

The relay was held for the 57th time. The main prize, a big silver casket, went to the Central Army Club. This came as no surprise to the numerous fans and experts. Among the winners were Olympic champions Nikolai Sidorov and Nikolai Chernetsky. Dynamo finished second and Zonit third.

The relay was organized for sports clubs, schoolchildren,

students and pupils from vocational training schools. The fastest schoolchildren came from the Pervomaysky District of Moscow, the united team of schools Nos 1 and 100 were the best of the vocational training schools—while the Central Institute of Physical Culture triumphed among college students.

The opening of the new sports season was marked by mass starts in many of the city's sports arenas involving people of different ages.

Maria ADAMUSHKINA
Photo by Andrei Knyazev



In the photo: relay runners in action.

THE STRONGEST ON THE MAT

Soviet Greco-Roman wrestlers performed very successfully at the recently held European championship in Sweden. Just as in the free-style competition where Soviet wrestlers took the team event, the USSR won six gold, one silver and three bronze medals. Bulgaria came second with Romania in third place.

Only one step away from the finals

Semifinalists in the Stanley Cup, the main professional ice-hockey prize, have played three matches each. The famous forward Wayne Gretzky's team, The Edmonton Oilers, have taken three games from The Minnesota North Stars, twice on their home pitch, 7-1 and 4-3 and once away 8-5. Edmonton hockey players need just one more win to reach the finals.

In the other semifinals, The Montreal Canadiens, playing at home, beat The NY Islanders twice 3-0 and 4-2. In the third match held in New York, the hosts won 5-2.

COMPLETE SUPPORT

The Syrian Olympic Committee completely supports the stand taken by the Soviet National Olympic Committee regarding the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This was declared by Sameh Mudallal,

Chairman of the Syrian Sports Federation. Mr Mudallal condemned the US administration's illegal actions and its direct interference into preparations for the Olympic Games.

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THE SEASON IS COMPLETE

The 38th USSR national championship ended with a game between the Central Army Club and the Siber (Novosibirsk). Army men won 10-4. They had ever doubled the score.

They became champions after several rounds before the championship had even ended. CAC had wonderful wins (they dropped only two points) and led their nearest Moscow Spartak - by 5 points. They scored 28 points and conceded only 10 goals.

Although it is not yet over, the strongest in the world can not help but be delighted with the fact that we took another club to compete. Because of this they took a drop in stadium attendance. After all spectators are interested in watching when they already know the outcome.

Of the other teams mention Kolnik (Vladivostok) which finished the competition, just with the Moscow club Dynamo - fourth place.

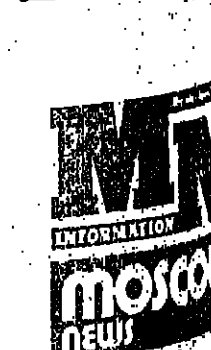
In general, the season was successful, says head of department of ice hockey Sports Committee of the Ministry of Physical Culture Anatoly Kostyukov. His team became Olympic champions, won the "Jules" and "Javelin" tournaments in games with the teams of Czechoslovakia, Finland, the GDR and FRG. The hockey players of the Central Army Club won European championship competition, the USSR team is the world champion of under-18 team in the Europe.

Continued



The USSR motor ball championship continues. Here is a moment from the game between Metallurg (Vidnoye) and Avtomobilist (Moscow). Metallurg won 5-1.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov



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MN INFORMATION

186 MILLION ROUBLES EARNED DURING SUBBOTNIK

157 million people worked on a communist Subbotnik to mark 114 years since the birthday of Vladimir Lenin. People worked for free on April 21, 1984, at plants, factories, construction sites, state and collective farms, in transport and other national economy branches as well as in municipal cleaning-up.

According to preliminary estimates, 186 million roubles were donated to the five-year plan (and a total of 965 million roubles' worth of industrial goods were manufactured during this year's Subbotnik).

The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, taking account of the wishes of the working people, decided to allocate the money earned during the Subbotnik for further improvement of mother-and-child care as well as for medical services for veterans of the war and labour.

The money that has been earned by the working people of Moscow will be used to erect a monument honouring the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

VISIT OF WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI TO USSR



Unveiling the monument of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, paid a three-day working visit to the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Chernenko had talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the Kremlin.

During the visit an important document was signed — "The long-term programme for development of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Polish People's Republic for the period ending in the year 2000".

Discussing the international situation the two sides noted that, given all its seriousness, the dangerous course of events does not have to be considered as fatally irreversible. The aggressive line of the USA and NATO is opposed by powerful forces, primarily the USSR, Poland and other countries of the socialist community.

During his stay in the USSR, Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the unveiling of a monument to Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms in Ryazan. Wojciech Jaruzelski was organized here in 1943 with the formation of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko division, and its 40th anniversary is solemnly marked in the PPR and the USSR.

USSR condemns Chinese provocation

China's armed provocation against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is condemned in the Soviet Union.

This reads a statement released by TASS following an incident in which Chinese troops violated different sections of the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and captured a number of hills.

The statement notes that the Chinese leadership does not conceal that it likes neither the political choice made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam nor other Indochinese countries for their foreign policy.

It is for this and no other reason, that the Chinese authorities use methods of political and economic pressure against Vietnam and other countries in Indochina and resort to crude force with the aim of getting them to change their policy. Now they are again resorting to military force against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Those who want to "teach lessons" to independent states, the statement stresses, should learn from history. It would be a pity if the results or consequences of aggression against Vietnam will be any different than they were in 1970.

Warsaw Treaty suggests multilateral consultations

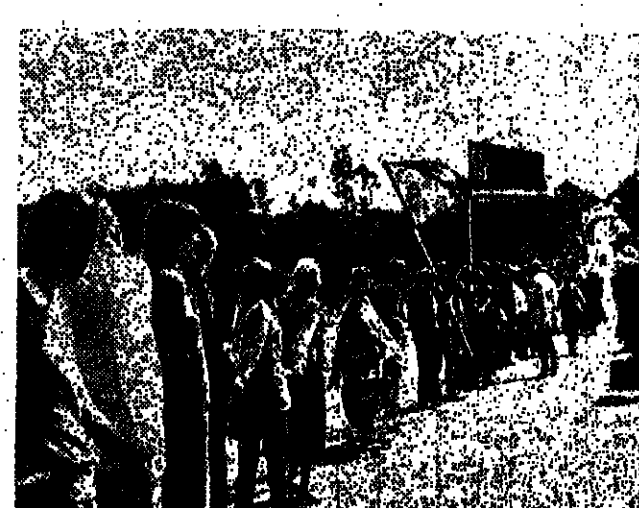
Following their proposal concerning an agreement on mutual non-use of force and on maintaining peaceful relations made in January 1983, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have proposed to the North Atlantic Alliance to go over to multilateral consultations to conclude the proposed agreement. This was said in an address handed in, in Budapest.

by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic to the ambassadors of the NATO member-countries. The document notes that the countries belonging to the two military-political alliances, as well as all other European countries could participate in these consultations.

Vreven's admission

Brussels. The Belgian National Defence Minister Freddy Vreven has admitted that the first Americans have already arrived at the Belgian Air Force base, in Florennes, where 48 American cruise missiles are to be deployed.

In answer to a written question from a parliamentary deputy, he said that 15 American servicemen have been stationed at the base since the end of March. By the end of this year, their number will be brought up to 400 or more, and by the end of 1987, when the deployment of the new nuclear missiles is to be completed in Belgium, in keeping with the NATO and Pentagon plans, the American contingent in Florennes will be 1,500 strong.



The Belgians, who have marched against cruise missiles to be deployed in Western Europe, are also forming a live 14-km-long chain surrounding an air force base at Florennes. They declared their concern over Pentagon-fanned nuclear missiles and over the fate of peace.

Photo UPI-TASS

Against the threat of nuclear war

In the USSR this is Action Week for Security and Cooperation in Europe which is being held within the framework of a Month of Action Against the Threat of Nuclear War.

"No to nuclear weapons!", "Remove American missiles from Europe!", "Save the world from disaster!"—these and other slogans and banners were carried through the streets of Kiev by the participants of an anti-war demonstration. It ended with a rally in which some 20,000 residents and guests of the city-hero on the Dnieper took part.

A 100,000-strong anti-war meeting was held in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. It was their concern for peace and the memory of those who lost their lives in the struggle against the fascists that drew women of all professions and ages to Paris Commune Square. Even today there are still more women in the republic than men. Such is the bitter result of the last war.

I am a former inmate of Oswiecim the Nazi concentration camp and one of the few who survived, said L. Karpovitch, a teacher at Secondary School No. 110. I condemn the war and demand that Europe be freed of American nuclear missiles in the name of the happiness and peaceful future of our children.

The Soviet people urge everyone cherishing the future of mankind to unite their ranks still closer in the struggle for peace and security.

V-DAY CELEBRATIONS

We celebrate the 'Day of Liberation from nazism on May 5 and very much appreciated knowing that the Moscow City Soviet invited us, a delegation of the Amsterdam Municipal Council to visit Moscow during V-Day, May 5, said the mayor of this Dutch port, E. van Thillo, at a meeting with Vladimir Prokyslov, Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee. Our liberation from nazism has been made possible thanks to the Soviet victory over fascist Germany, and the Dutch people, he went on, are very grateful to the Soviet Union.

In addition to the Amsterdam mayor, the delegation, which is to stay in Moscow until May 11, includes City Council members and presidents of various Amsterdam-based companies.

The delegation will also discuss various business matters, including the setting up in Amsterdam of a Soviet centre, and cultural exchange — Amsterdam residents, for example, are looking forward to a visit of the Bolshoi Ballet Company.

Maria AMAROVA

Israel's policies denounced

Vienna. At its recent conference held here, the International Organization for Progress has denounced Israel's aggressive policies and US aid to Israel.

Public leaders, scientists and journalists from many countries of Europe, Africa and the Middle East suggested that an international tribunal be set up to investigate into crimes committed by the Israeli military during the invasion of Lebanon. A resolution adopted by

the conference demands that Israeli troops be pulled out of the Arab territories Israel has occupied since 1967, and that US arms supplies to Israel stop.

The participants in the conference voiced their support for the just Palestinian cause, whereby the Palestinian people seek to implement their inalienable rights, and stressed that an international conference on the Palestinian problem would be most welcome.

CIA pumps arms into Afghanistan

Bethel. The United States is going all out to prevent a political settlement over Afghanistan, states the 'National Herald' of India which is known to be very close to government circles. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent via CIA paths on channeling arms for counter-revolutionary gangs, which wage incursions from Pakistan into Afghanistan. At the same time, the newspaper writes, the USA is waging a psychological

war against Afghanistan, endangering its legitimate government.

In such conditions, the 'National Herald' stresses, the task of the non-alignment movement and of India, as its chairman, is to do their best to halt interference into Afghanistan and promote a political settlement of the conflict, which is being used by imperialism to deteriorate the international atmosphere.

International lawyers for UNESCO

Brussels. The work that has been done over many years by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — UNESCO, testifies to the latter's important contribution towards stronger peace on earth, reads a statement issued here by the IADL, International Association of Democratic Lawyers. For this reason, the international campaign, which is rampant in the West, aimed at compromising UNESCO and its Director-General A. M. M'Bow, causes genuine concern.

The IADL regrets the United States decision to quit UNESCO, and Great Britain's threat to follow suit. The US decision poses a danger to UNESCO's universal character and thus contributes to a deterioration in the international situation.

The statement calls upon all lawyers to act in support of UNESCO and its director-general.

On events in Chad

Paris. By the end of May the strength of the French armed force in Chad will have reached 4 thousand men. According to France-Presse, another 500 paratroopers will soon be dispatched to N'Djamena from Toulo.

The French troops in Chad include "units, well-trained for war", the 'Journal du Dimanche' weekly was told by the French Minister of Defense Charles Hernu. The choice of personnel for Chad, he said, was determined by consideration for their special training.



American serenade for Hawaii.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

American scientists voice alarm

San Francisco. The plans for militarization of outer space show that Washington has embarked on a course to undermine the agreements on arms control concluded between the United States and the USSR, said the American physicist Wolfgang Panofsky. The American administration has walked out of the talks on a complete

and universal nuclear test ban, and it has not responded to the Soviet proposal to ban the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. W. Panofsky called on the United States to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty and to give up its plans to build and deploy MX missiles. The only road to peace lies through reductions in the nuclear arsenals, he stressed.

Writing in the 'Los Angeles Times', the American scientists J. Pike and P. Siers point to the highly dangerous consequences of the militarization of space. The anti-satellite weapons tests in the United States and the designing of other types of space weapons, they point out, further increase the military threat.

The scientists stress the urgent necessity that a moratorium be declared without further delay on tests of all kinds of anti-satellite weapons and that negotiations be entered into with the USSR over agreements to ban the testing, deployment and use of these weapons.

Peace to Central America

Lisbon. The declaration of an international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua for peace in Central America appeals to the UN Secretary-General, the governments of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, the chairman of the 'Contadora group' of Mexico, the chairman of the alignment movement, the US Congress and the chairman of the Socialist International to take all possible measures to avert an invasion or other act of aggression by the USA against Nicaragua.

The forum was attended by public delegations from 72 countries, including the USSR, and those from over 30 international non-government organizations with a membership of several hundred million people.

The conference decided to proclaim July 19 (when in 1979 the Somoza regime was deposed) an international day of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR: UN-EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT

New York. Over 40 years since its formation the Organization of United Nations has turned into an effective international instrument with its honorary tasks of maintaining peace, said UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Speaking in New York, he stressed the important role of the UN in the play in settling regional conflicts, including solving Middle East problems. He emphasized that the role of the Middle East issue requires the good will of all members of the Security Council and states involved in the conflict, including the PLO.

HOW SOON WILL THEY RELEASE MAD MIKE?

Pretoria. P. Duffy, of Botswana, and P. Weard, of Mozambique, who belong to the group of mercenaries which attempted a coup in the Seychelles at the end of November 1981, have been released from detention.

This decision taken by the South African judiciary represents a logical continuation of their actions in respect of the gang most of whom fled to South Africa on board an Indian airliner they seized on their coup had failed. In 1982, a South African court sentenced the leader of these 'mercenary of fortune' Colonel Mike, known as Mad Mike, to a right-hand man P. Duffy, to ten years imprisonment and the rest to five years each. But a month later, they were released.

The South African authorities explained that the mercenaries had earned their release by exemplary behaviour. No formal protest was given, however, for the latest releases. This is yet another direct piece of evidence of the South African secret services' involvement in preparing the coup in the Seychelles. The only question now remains on the cards is how soon will they release Mad Mike?

For a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe

Stockholm. The Swedish Government should protest firmly against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, as first-strike weapons threaten the security of Sweden and its policy of neutrality, writes the 'Fred och solidaritet' magazine published by the Swedish national peace committees.

The article stresses that Northern Europe is now being given an increasingly sinister role in NATO's nuclear strategy. Relying on the use of nuclear weapons and "limited" nuclear war, American and NATO strategists are planning to violate Swedish air space and to use it for flights of lethal cruise missiles targeted at the Soviet territory. The USA and NATO have already charted flight paths over Finnish and Swedish territories for the missiles in American military bases in Britain, and it is quite likely that the same paths will be used by missiles now being deployed in West Germany.

Decision by French Ministry of Defence

Paris. The French Ministry of Defence has decided to appoint Brigadier-General Yves Bechu as commander of the French invasion forces in Chad, 'Le Monde' reports. He will replace General Jean Pott.

According to observers, the decision indicates that France intends to extend the sphere of the expeditionary corps' operations in the Chad region north of the 16th parallel. The paper stresses that the General Bechu commanded French operations in the Central African Republic from 1980-1981 and has experience of operations in African conditions.

Tripoli. Libyan TV has quoted reports from the capital of the Central African Republic, as saying that three French Air Force planes have transported a further 200 French servicemen to Chad.

PEOPLE

The people's revolutionary tribunal in Ougadougou sentenced former head of the Upper Volta state Saye Zerbo to 15 years in prison for financial mismanagement and illegal enrichment. According to the sentence he also has to return to the treasury 61,000 African francs he appropriated during his spell in power.

Together with him another 18 members of the former regime were tried in connection with the embezzlement of state funds. Ten of them were sentenced to various terms in prison and the rest were acquitted.

Care for the poor

Bethel. The Indian Government is taking steps to provide housing to its poorest citizens. Reports published here indicate that over the 1983-1984 financial year ended this March the state housing and town planning corporation set aside over 2,800 million rupees in easy-term credit and subsidies for housing projects in 17 states and union territories. The recipients were over 390,000 most needy families. Nearly 200,000 poor families got various state grants over the corporation's spell in business.



A mass demonstration was held in the Chilean capital of Santiago. Over 250,000 demonstrators demanded the immediate resignation of Pinochet as the dictator and that democracy be restored. The regime sent police armed with plastic bullets, batons, tear gas canisters and water cannons to disperse the demonstration. One hundred demonstrators were injured and over 120 were arrested in the several hours of the demonstration. In the photos: during the clashes.

Photos UN-TASS

Science and technology

CALENDAR

FROM REMOTE PAST

A stone depicting a calendar of the 5th-4th millennia B.C. has been found during excavations of an ancient settlement in Bulgaria.

The old master drew on a table-column of the new moon, full moon and the reduction of the lunar month consisting of 30 days. And the number of months in a year (12) is marked on the margin next to columns. The months are divided into three groups. The same number of seasons is marked by the precise Egyptian calendar system. According to experts the find is ten centuries older than the ancient calendars of Babylon and Egypt dated the 3,000th year B.C.

THE THIRD 'REFRIGERATOR' OF THE PLANET

It is customary to believe that most of the Earth's ice is found in Antarctica and around the North Pole. However, scientific research has shown that the third largest "refrigerator" of the planet lies at the latitude of the tropics. This vast natural

refrigerator is found in the Karakorum mountains. This area has quite a few mountain peaks lying at a height of between seven and eight thousand metres. This area contains the world's greatest concentration of huge glaciers which are up to 65 kilometres long and up to 600 metres thick.

CITOPAN—QUICK BREAD

Hungarian experts in the bread industry have devised a special ingredient made up of lactic acid and powder from wheat flour. This ingredient makes bread baking faster, improves the flavour and extends the storage time. Bakers from Scandinavia and a number of Middle Eastern countries have shown great interest in citopan.

UNDERGROUND TUNNEL

In Ankara, preliminary work has started on the design of the construction of a railway tunnel under the Bosphorus Straits. It will connect the two continents of Europe and Asia. The overall length of the tunnel is nine kilometres. The cost of the construction is nearly one thousand million dollars. The projected term for the construction of the unique tunnel is eight years.

OF INTEREST

Was the sun to blame?

Nearly a hundred runners took part in the pre-Olympic elimination contests in Uganda. A few minutes after the start they suddenly started behaving very strangely. In full view of the astonished spectators and officials, they began throwing off their clothes and shoes, and following as they tried to climb either trees or fences.

More than fifty runners were taken to hospital in the town

of Kases. But the thorough examinations did not reveal anything unusual. The athletes who had recovered, by then could not give any explanations for their behaviour. The hospital doctor, Baluku, has made a guess that overheating was the cause of this mass psychosis, since the contest had been held on a day which was very hot even for those parts.

'Beatles City'

The city of Liverpool, the home town of the famous skiffle group, The Beatles, has long been nicknamed 'Beatles City'. Now a museum 'Beatles City' has opened

there and it, too, is called — 'Beatles City'.

It cost two million pounds sterling to build and equip the stands in this unique museum. The man who planned this museum is the famous English designer Colin Milnes whose creative ideas were used to build the British pavilion at the Expo-70 World Fair in Montreal, and also of the world's biggest passenger liner, 'The Queen Elizabeth II' (the QE2). The front of the building looks just like a yellow submarine — a tribute to one of the popular songs written and performed by the young Liverpudlians who received universal 'beatles' in exchange for their final concert.

The display has more than one thousand items, all of which tell the story of these four gifted musicians.

Distress signal for the motorists

Some motor manufacturers have started putting new alarm bells into the tool box of their cars. It is a plaque with a distress signal inscribed on it. It is designed for motorists who do not know how to cope with a breakdown en route. Now all they have to do is 'set off' the distress signal and it will call upon passing cars to stop and help.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WASHINGTON SPECULATION OVER VERIFICATION ISSUES

The past few months, says major-general Yu. Lebedev, writing in PRAVDA, have seen US administration representatives, including the president, making regular statements about "difficulties over verification" with regard to fulfilling treaties and agreements on arms limitation. The new concept engineering for the purpose has a kind of "theoretical basis" attached to it.

The Washington concept consists of accusing the Soviet Union of unwillingness to agree to "comprehensive verification". What is implied in this notion? It represents an ultimatum to the Soviet Union demanding it to give up all its secrets, activity of the Soviet Armed Forces as well as to reveal their number, organizational structure and positioning. This demand is put forward at a time when the USSR is the target of an empire of evil, when plans are being drawn up for total and limited nuclear war against the USSR. It is stated moreover that the Soviet Union is fully conversant with the West's plans, and with the forces and means at its disposal, so US territory is, naturally, excluded from comprehensive control. What, after all, does "comprehensive verification" amount to if the partner's security interests are totally ignored? The game is an old one — to frustrate mutually acceptable agreement by resorting to exaggerated demands for control.

ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO CHINA

Commenting on the talks in Peking between President Reagan and the Chinese leaders, TASS notes: The US president went out of his way to give a provocative anti-Soviet slant to the talks, particularly in his public speeches. This is yet further confirmation of the militarist policy pursued by the US administration, of its unwillingness to seek agreement with the Soviet Union, including on matters of disarmament. What is more, Reagan speculatively assured the Chinese leaders that the USA will never sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reduction in Europe, or on their destruction there, so long as Soviet missiles remain in Asia. But neither Reagan, nor his Chinese interlocutors said a word about the hundreds of US missiles deployed on submarines and planes in Asia and targeted at the Soviet Union and other countries of the Asian continent.

Reagan's demagogical appeals issued in Peking that international tension be further escalated and that confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries be stepped up confirm the militarist thrust of US policy.

ON 'COMPETITION OF SUPER POWERS' IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Trying to remove responsibility from the real culprits of the aggravation of the military-political situation in the Indian Ocean the West uses the thesis on the "competition of super powers" in this region, writes Valery Kosovan in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In what, asks the author of the article, could the USSR compete with the USA in this great Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean has remained at the same level for many years. Performing purely defensive tasks, the naval ships of this country have no means for carrying out operations against the shores, are not stationed there on a permanent basis, to say nothing of the fact that the Soviet Union has always favoured a withdrawal from the Indian Ocean of all naval forces not belonging to the coastal states. This is a good example of a positive approach to the problems of the Indian Ocean.

PENTAGON IN A HURRY

Less than three days after Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister of Thailand, had returned home from a foreign tour — during which he also visited Washington — American arms started coming into Bangkok port, writes B. Vinogradov in IZVESTIA.

Why the hurry? The decision to start "immediate deliveries" of arms was reached during talks between the Thai premier and the American president. The latter, it is true, explained the deal as being necessitated "exclusively by a desire to strengthen peace and stability in South-East Asia". However, there are other pertinent facts that come to mind. It is precisely this period that was witnessed an unusual increase in armed provocation by the Thai military against Kampuchea. The Khmer reactionary groups entrenched in Thailand have also intensified their sabotage against Kampuchea.

In this aggravating situation clearly taking form in the dangerous unfolding of the developments in the region.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

HARD TIMES FOR AFRICAN UNITY



May 25 is Africa Liberation Day, and the day that the Organization of African Unity was established 21 years ago. The Organization will be celebrating its upcoming anniversary dogged by the greatest number of problems in its history.

Gloomy predictions deny the OAU any future whatsoever. This is, of course, an extreme view and the situation on the continent is such that it's too early for the OAU to haul down the flag, yet independent Africa has more than enough internal dissension and discord which it has to overcome on its way towards unity.

The search for a pan-African platform for certain problems is rather complicated. External factors have made themselves increasingly felt in interstate relations in Africa.

To begin with, Africa is no longer an emergent community of nations sharing a similar past and background. At the moment it is a complex arrangement of countries which

rather than peeping into their future have already chosen their way forward and this results in different socio-economic structures taking shape in every nation.

This means that they see the world differently and their common desire to do away with the negative elements in their past seems to be inadequate to unite them. A joint search for the most efficient methods and means for national construction acceptable to all states on the continent, as well as the joint working out of ways to defend their independence and sovereignty with due account being taken of everybody's interests has proved to be a far from easy task.

Even the final elimination of the remains of colonialism on the continent, an urgent and very complex problem for the whole of Africa, is approached rather differently by OAU members — for example South-Western Sahara and the issue of its independence.

There are many other domestic African problems, now emerging into the foreground for the first time, which work for discord rather than unity. These include territorial, ideological, religious and other nerve points which could be described as the growing pains accompanying the struggle for self-assertion.

However, the horn of discord is not so much in Africa — as outside it, for external forces pressing from the outside. It is they that are the main generators of problems for the OAU. It is these forces that blow up out of all proportion difficulties which could in fact be easily solved by the Africans themselves.

The African countries would never have adopted such diametrically opposed approaches to the Chad problem, had it not been for the interference of the USA and France. The OAU was unanimous in its view that the only way to

solve the issue was by negotiations between the Chadians themselves and this might well have formed a basis for solving the problem within Africa.

The same holds true of the Horn of Africa, and of the friction between Libya and its eastern neighbours. In relation to these issues imperialist and neo-colonialist circles play an openly provocative and instigating role. It is mainly such circles, incidentally, that prophesy bad years ahead for Africa and an inevitable and for the OAU. Nor are they inactive when it comes to promoting such prophecies. Remember how the West bent over backwards to torpedo the 20th OAU summit last year!

We in the Soviet Union believe that there are no African problems which can't be solved by the Africans themselves without external interference — at the negotiating table in accordance with UN and OAU principles.

The OAU enjoys great authority in the world. And this is not only due to its role in fighting for African interests and encouraging Africa to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism. It has also made a substantial contribution to securing universal peace and security.

The USSR places high value on OAU activity within the framework of the non-alignment movement, especially now that the movement has given in its programme top priority to averting nuclear war and strengthening peace on earth.

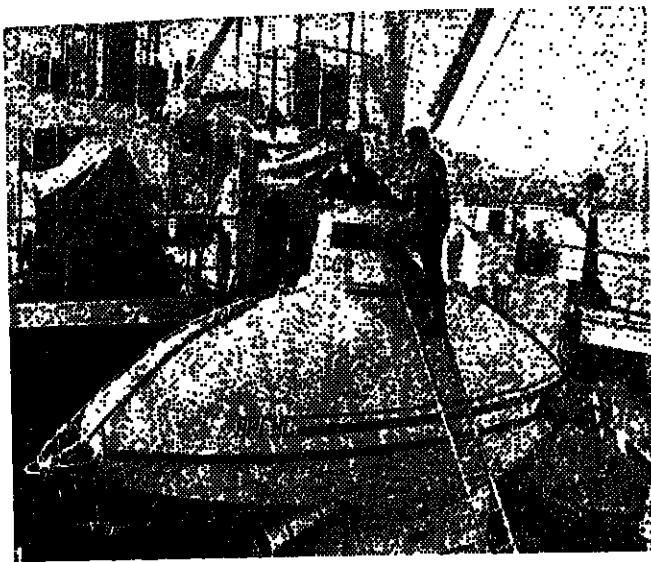
HOME NEWS

MANY-EYED 'ARGUS'

Although it is not a plane, or a spaceship, or a submarine there is something about "Argus" that reminds us of these vehicles. The Soviet deep underwater laboratory (in the photo) which has been operating for years in the Black Sea looks like the many-eyed giant from Greek mythology.

This underwater craft, which is nearly seven metres long and is as high as a two-storey house, accommodates a three-man crew. "Argus" has four periscopes through which all the films and photographs are taken. Sliding along the sea bed on the peculiar "wheels" of its two ski supports, "Argus" allows scientists to make a detailed examination of the continental slope of the sea and to "read" the relief of the sea bottom. With the help of its manipulator, which looks like a human hand, it also enables soil samples to be taken.

"Argus" has already gleaned quite a lot of interesting information for chemical engineers, biologists, hydrologists, and archaeologists. With its help, experts are exploring offshore oil wells, underwater cables, and pipelines.



Before being submerged far from the shore, "Argus" is first taken to the area under investigation on board an exploration vessel.

HYDRO-ACCUMULATING POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR MOSCOW

The small river of Kunya which has been meandering for centuries in the north of the Moscow Region is now flowing along a new bed prepared by the hydroconstruction workers. It will have to bring to life the power units of the Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Power Station which is be-

ing constructed on the banks of the Kunya River. The builders have started to fill the so-called lower reservoir with water. The Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Station is a complex hydrotechnical structure. The need in it has been dictated by the proximity of such a giant energy consumer as Moscow.

At different times of night and day, the city needs different amounts of electricity. It sharply rises in the morning and falls at night. The Hydro-Accumulating Station is designed to smooth over the "peak load". At night its units will act as pumps to pump water from the lower

reservoir into the higher one. In the daytime, the stored water falling from the height will rotate the blades of the turbines. The first two power units of the Zagorsk Hydro-Accumulating Power Station, rated at 200 thousand kilowatts each, are to be switched on in December.

MULTILAYER PIPES FOR GAS INDUSTRY

Multilayer pipes, designed by Soviet engineers, which make it possible to pump gas at a pressure of 100 atmospheres, have been used to build a 100 km long stretch of the Urengoi-Combe-1 gas pipeline now nearing completion. In the future gas pipelines will be built entirely from multilayer pipes, which, according to specialists, will make possible an almost 50 per cent in-

crease in the capacity of pipelines running from Siberia to the European part of the Soviet Union. During the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), the USSR has built four gas pipelines from Siberia to the central part of the country; pipes are being laid on the last several dozen kilometres of the fifth pipeline, while construction work has

begun on the sixth pipeline. But even this massive sixth-thread "energy conduit" will be insufficient to meet the growing demand for gas in the European part of the country. By next year alone, one billion cubic metres of natural gas a day will be extracted in Siberia and this is far from the limit for the world's largest gas fields.

Growing production will necessitate the construction of new gas pipelines. At present it costs over one million roubles to build one kilometre of gas pipeline in northern conditions. While increasing the capacity of the pipelines, the new multilayer pipes will make it possible to reduce the volume of construction work.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGINEER AND THE COMPUTER

More and more attention has been devoted of late to the problem of interaction between man and the computer, a problem which has been recently described by Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andrei Yershov, a noted mathematician, as one of second literacy. Rector of the Moscow Machine-Tool Building Institute, Yu. Solomentsev, discusses the subject in IZVESTIA.

The performance of the computer has been enhanced thousands of times since the first computer appeared some 25 years ago. With every passing year a great number of workers are becoming involved in the manufacture and use of computers.

True, we need to develop and produce even more advanced and powerful computers. However, this is only one side of the problem. The other side being the use of number crunchers. We have produced many computers with varying memory capacities, but they are in the main underused. The main task today is to teach students how to use computers efficiently, and the latter have become a necessary part of their professional training.

At our Institute all students are taught computer programming and computer-aided design. Our students acquire their first experience of computers while still at college.

A modern engineer can design nothing without a computer, neither can he do much on the shop floor. Therefore, both these spheres are well covered in our computer curriculum. Equal emphasis is given to the study of industrial and design computer applications, for we regard computer technology as the main means of intellectualizing the work of engineers.

PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE

Scientists are now looking for ways to increase the human life span at various levels and in different aspects — from social to molecular.

Many Soviet research establishments are now synthesizing preparations that will influence aging mechanisms. Professor A. Malinovsky, D. Sc. (Biology), writes in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTU-

RA. Lots of experiments on animals are being conducted, some of which have lengthened their lives by 20 to 30 and even by up to 50 per cent. To prevent age from causing changes in the metabolism, researchers at the Institute of Gerontology (USSR Academy of Medical Sciences) have also used several antibiotics. Geriatric medicines composed of amino acids, vitamins and microelements have also been developed.

The newspaper points out that scientists are also looking for other ways to influence human aging processes especially those that are part of human life-styles. It has been noted that low temperatures slow down life processes considerably. Some interesting experiments are being conducted in this field. Some experts believe people may be able to lengthen life by cutting down their caloric intake. Research among long-livers showed in part that their normal diet is rich in vegetables but poor in proteins and fats. By prolonging life we do not mean just a simple mechanical increase in our years (which is, of course, important in itself) but extending one's creative life too. The newspaper believes that this problem will be solved in the foreseeable future.

A DIAL-A-FRIEND SERVICE FOR A CITY OF MILLIONS

Two years ago, Moscow launched this country's first dial-a-friend service, offering urgent psychological aid for people in distress. The results of these two years are described in VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA by Professor A. Amburumova, head of the All-Union Centre for the Study and Prevention of Extreme Conditions.

She writes that it appears that it is a round-the-clock psychological service over the telephone that can most of all meet the needs of people living in a city the population of which runs into millions. Thousands of patients have dialled the service to ask the "telephone" psychotherapists for help with their problems, such as conflicts in their families, their more intimate problems, their loneliness, etc. Many of them kept in touch with only one staff member of the dial-a-friend service throughout the critical situation which at times lasts for weeks and even months. During this time, the "telephone" psychotherapist becomes really a close friend to his charge in a plight.

In the near future, it is planned to increase the number of the psychotherapists and psychologists giving telephone advice.

Today, the All-Union Centre for the Study and Prevention of Extreme Conditions is running a course which trains psychotherapists from other cities of this country where similar services are to be launched.

ORNAMENTATION 'SPEAKS UP'

What is there in common between national ornamentation and languages, which are a means of communication? An answer to this unexpected question can be found with the help of research carried out by art historians from Estonia, reports TRUD.

Is an ornament merely a pattern? Looking for an answer to this question, researchers have analysed hundreds of ornaments of the planet with computers.

An analysis of different alphabets has helped them put forward a working hypothesis that in the same way as different alphabets are made up of identified words, the meaning is achieved when the words are combined in different ways, so, to compose their own combinations between such elements as triangles, quadrangles, for instance, or circles, etc., to draw them in different ways, etc., to compose their own "words" out of these "letters" are absent from other alphabets. One can remember that languages are not a mere result of a mechanical addition between words. The meaning is achieved when the words are observed for regular combinations between words. Sentences. It is the same with ornaments. The work of art will be the result if all the elements for combining the elements are observed on paper or any other surface.

The newspaper remarks that the final conclusion is too early to make, yet scholars increasingly tend to conclude that ornaments are not mere decorations but that they are a variety of coded messages which carry information of their own.

Round the Soviet Union

NEW GAS DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND AROUND THE BORDER AREAS BETWEEN POLTAVA AND KHARKOV IN THE UKRAINE. Each new well, drilled down to 6,000 metres has a daily output of up to half a million cubic metres.

THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL IS THE THEME OF A BOOK EXHIBITION HELD AT THE CENTRAL WRITERS CLUB IN MOSCOW. It features over 800 titles put out by various publishers in this country covering the following, among other, subjects: social problems and politics, science and technology, fiction, history, medicine, sport, travel and art. Portuguese dictionaries and textbooks are also on display.

THE VERTICAL-LIFT BRIDGE FOR THE SECOND STAGE OF THE VANINO-KHOLMSK FERRY IN THE FAR EAST HAS BEEN ASSEMBLED. It will be used to shunt railway trucks into flat holds of ferries. Special mechanisms will keep the platform, several tonnes in weight, on a level with the shore.

30 MILLION TONNES OF COAL HAVE BEEN MINED AT THE BOGATYR OPEN-CAST IN KAZAKHSTAN, SINCE THE MOST POWERFUL WHEEL EXCAVATOR IN THE COUNTRY WENT INTO OPERATION HERE EIGHT YEARS AGO. It digs 3,000 tonnes of coal per hour.

THE "KRUSENSTERN" TRAINING SHIP HAS STARTED HER PERFORMANCE TRIALS AFTER UNDERGOING REPAIRS AT KRONSTADT. She was accompanied through the ice by the icebreaker "Kronstern".

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Vladimir's Golden Gateway

The east and north-east of Central Russia boast a whole constellation of ancient Russian towns: Suzdal, Rostov, the Golden Ring, Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, and others. Their eventful history and importance for the formation of Russia and of the Russian state, as well as the many fine architectural buildings that have survived draw increasing numbers of tourists to these towns which have been turned into an international tourist centre.

Vladimir is especially famous for its white-stone buildings



dating back to the 12th century: the Assumption Cathedral with frescoes painted by the great medieval artist Andrei Rublev, the remains of a prince's mansion at Bogolyubovo, the world famous church of the Intercession on the Nerl believed to be one of the most elegant architectural monuments in the world, the St Dmitry Cathedral with its extraordinarily beautiful architectural decor, and the Golden Gateway, a unique specimen of military architecture.

The traces of later ages are also to be found in this town: 16th-century churches, Baroque and classical buildings

—in short, Vladimir represents a compendium of all the architectural styles which replaced one another throughout the centuries.

A town's history is not only to be read in its skyline. Museums are also very informative sources of knowledge. For instance, the collections in the History Museum recreate the history of Vladimir and that of adjacent regions.

The Old Vladimir exhibition shows the visitor what the town looked like a hundred years ago, while other exhibitions illustrate the present-day life of Vladimir.

Science and technology

MICROBIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS TO PROTECT PLANT LIFE

Self at the Leto (summer) cottages, near Leningrad, have been using chemical pesticides. Instead they have turned to a new pest killer, made by the All-Union Research Institute for Plant Protection, which affects only those organisms harmful to the plants doing no damage to either man or his environment.

Vegetable beds thus processed are freed from pathogenic microbes and other higher yeasts. The use of microbiopreparations on a large scale, has proved to be an efficient way of eliminating such wide-spread pests as for instance, big and small cabbage white, cotton worm, etc. and mechanical protection of plants. The director of the Institute, Dr. K. Novosilov, says that he makes the vaccines more effective and to broaden the scope of their applications, seven socialist European countries have set up an international Pathogen Pool, in the town of Aschornleben, GDR.

ANCIENT DRUG-STORE FOUND

An expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of Uzbekistan during excavations of the site of Palkand, not far from Bukhara, discovered an ancient drug-store.

The small rectangular room is made of large-size raw bricks. Nearby is a vestibule, two workshops, and a room for the clients. In the walls of the workshops are made niches for

instruments and utensils and three fireplaces — in the floor. Under the floor of the workshops is a spacious pantry.

Also found is a set of all sorts of utensils: narrow-necked jars, bowls, mugs, an inkstand with green glass, broken millstones, and two chemist's jars made from green glass, which, specialists believe, were designed for blood-letting or for distillation. Also unearthed was a small bronze cup. On its bottom are remnants of wax; and on a fragment of another ceramic cup is a well-preserved inscription in Arabic ligatures, "the middle of the year the generous on Sunday of the year one hundred and seventy-four". This date, corresponds to June 30, 790 on the modern calendar.

One can almost assert that this was a drug-store, says A. P. Mukhammedzhanov, D. Sc. (History), chief of the expedition. Wax in the oriental medicine was regarded as a medicine. Speaking about the designation of the room, is not only its equipment, but also the couch for reclining in the room of the clients. The inscription on the ceramic shard sooner than anything else indicates when it was made.

NEW RUSSIAN-YIDDISH DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

A new Russian-Yiddish dictionary published by Ruskyt, the Moscow publishing house, has been put on sale in the city. The dictionary provides a reader with all aspects of contemporary literary Yiddish language on the basis of Russian words, detailed explanation of the words, and examples of their Russian Yiddish usage. It is in these that the 40,000-odd words are described by the philologist Moshe Shulman, one of the editors. The dictionary, he

adds, reflects the effect of scientific and technological progress on the life of society. It contains words and expressions used in space technology, cybernetics and electronics, which are often found in the press.

Yiddish, which belongs to the group of West German languages, is made up of High German dialects, plus Slavic and Silesian.

About two million Jews live in the USSR. Every year Jewish classical literature, as well as works by contemporary Jewish

TOURIST SUMMER-84

These May days M/S "Alexander Gribboyedov" left Moscow for the Volga on its first voyage, opening the summer tourist season.

360 tourists are travelling in the cabins of the four-deck river liner bound for Astrakhan, in the low reaches of the Volga. During the travel there and back the passengers will go sightseeing in Kazan, Uglich, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Gorky and Saratov.

Nearly 2,000 passenger routes will operate this season on 4,600 kilometres of the Volga basin. As before, the Moscow City Council for tourism and excursions offers Muscovites exciting trips on 200 routes, among them the now traditional voyages to the Black Sea and across the Baltic republics. Rapidly rising in popularity are popular excursions like those on houseboats across Bashkiria, Chuvashia, Georgia and the Urals. A forthcoming addition is one such route across the Altai taiga.

The first tourists will go this summer to the Balkan-Amur Railway and along Far Eastern rivers. Muscovites will visit new tourist centres in Olesya, Ivanovsk, Frankovsk and Yaryonchinsk in the Transcarpathia and on Lake Sevan in Armenia, as well as in Bendery, Moldavia, and in Dagestan.

Nearly half a million tourists will go travelling this year.

RESTORATION

HERMITAGE-STYLE

Every year, the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad restores nearly four thousand paintings, sculptures, graphic sheets, and items of decorative and applied art. The most interesting objects to have been restored over the past decade are now on display in the Rastrelli Gallery at the museum.

Members of the Hermitage staff removed nearly one hundred and fifty metres of murals during excavations at the 14th-century Intercession Cathedral in the city of Pskov. Today, visitors to the Hermitage see only fragments of the fresco, but eventually a special room will be set aside to display this unique monument of old Russian painting.

A fresco depicting an ancient Egyptian king, arouses special interest among art lovers. Discovered during excavations in an ancient shrine in the Northern Black Sea area, it was re-created by restorers from thousands of small disconnected fragments.

Among other works recently restored are easel paintings, such as "The Virgin Mary With Infant Jesus and Angels" by Fra Bartolomeo, and Paul Gauguin's "Pirogue". New methods for dating works of art are also demonstrated.

A 300-YEAR-OLD TREASURE-TROVE

In the city of Theodosia, a hoard of coins has been found during construction work in Chekhov Street. The hoard confirms the fact that the city had intense trading links with the West.

Theodosia used to be called Kuchuk-Stambul (Minor Constantinople). This in itself indicates that it was a rich city with a fair-sized population and developed trading contacts.

All in all, the hoard contains more than 140 coins from Spain, the Netherlands, Lithuania, Tyrol, and Poland. It is a unique find because of the number of coins and the number of countries represented.

VIEWPOINT

BOOK EXCHANGE LEADS TO MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Ivan KOROVKIN,

Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade

According to UNESCO, the Soviet Union is considered the world's "number one translator"; we publish works by over two thousand foreign writers a year in editions of 150 to 100 million copies, and in many of the languages of the peoples of the USSR. This is twice the volume of literature translated in such countries as, for example, the USA, France and Japan taken individually and five times the number of translations done in Britain. This country alone imports over 70 thousand foreign titles annually and over 20 thousand periodicals, newspapers and magazines intended for our libraries and for sale in shops and newstands.

Over the past few years the USSR has tried hard to satisfy the ever growing foreign demand for our publications. Over 1,800 firms and organizations in 140 countries import our books published in 70 foreign languages.

One example of businesslike friendly relations in the field of book exchange is provided by the USSR's long-standing cooperation with the Republic of India. Since 1946 we have published almost 1,100 titles by Indian authors in total edition of 40.5 million copies in both Russian and the other 35 languages of the USSR. These books include works by Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Krishan Chander, Premchand, the Indian classical masterpieces "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana", as well as works on science. We also import Indian publications. In 1983 saw a five-fold increase in Soviet orders for Indian books. Indian readers show great interest in the Soviet classics, in scientific and technological literature, social studies, as well as in books for children.

Our making available through literature all the latest scientific and technological achievements has played a prominent part in the training with Soviet aid of almost 100 thousand highly qualified Indian workers and engineers, as well as scientists for various branches of the economy. At the 14th session of the joint Soviet-Indian commission on textbooks held in December 1983 it was noted that 450 Soviet textbooks are in use at Indian universities to train specialists in sciences. Not so long ago a protocol was signed in Delhi providing for the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation in book publishing and exchange, as well as for the joint publication of a series of leading Russian and Soviet 20th-century writers in India and a series of Indian 20th-century literature in the USSR. Great attention is paid to expanding the publication of children's literature and as from 1985 a regular exchange of exhibitions of local, national libraries is envisaged. Such exhibitions will go on about four major cities in the USSR and India. There will be an increase in joint publication ventures, including manuals for the study of Indian languages in the USSR and of the Russian language in India.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MARGARITA KULLIK



Margarita Kullik is one of—if not the— youngest leading ballerinas at the famous Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. She is nineteen. Even experienced balletomanes are surprised at the ballerina's extraordinary technique, at her expressiveness, artistry and daring, and the brilliance with which she performs virtuosic turns and complicated toe stand combinations. Her lightning pirouettes are invariably greeted by stormy applause and by delighted shouts of "bravo!" Kullik combines courage and grace. Her dance sparkles with youth, energy, love of life and optimism.

The only daughter of a Leningrad draughtsman, Margarita Kullik wanted to become a dentist when she was a child. True, she also enjoyed dancing and listening to music. She was taken to ballet school by her grandmother who dreamed of seeing her granddaughter become a ballerina. Her dream was not to be realized at once. Margarita was rejected twice, but her third attempt at the entrance exams was successful,

and she finally became a student at the famous school in Rossi St. And not merely a student, but the best student in her form. Her great talent soon became evident. Margarita recalls her years at the ballet school when she learnt the laws of classical dance as the happiest period of her life. I found studying very easy, she says. The six-former Margarita Kullik was awarded a diploma at the All-Union Contest of Ballet Dancers, in Moscow, in 1977.

Together with other students of the ballet school, Margarita took part in all performances of ballets at the Kirov Theatre that had roles for children—"The Sleeping Beauty" and "La Bayadere", "Don Quixote" and "The Nutcracker". She danced the solo part of Amour in "Don Quixote", a role that by tradition is given to the most promising student.

Margarita Kullik was taught by the outstanding Soviet ballerina Natalya Dudinskaya. She has inherited the best performing traditions of her teacher. It seems that the young ballerina's dancing re-evokes the feeling of festiveness and victorious triumph that at one time characterized the dancing of the dazzling Dudinskaya. It is symbolic that Kullik danced Prokofiev's Cinderella for her graduation performance, a role which was originally specially prepared for Dudinskaya by Konstantin Sergeyev. Margarita received an excellent mark exceeding perfectly her teacher's demand that the dance be filled with emotion and inspiration. The promising graduate was at once admitted to the Kirov company as a solo dancer, by passing the corps-de-ballet stage. She dances the pas de deux in act one of "Cinderella", the Winter's variation in "Cinderella" and a little swan in "Swan Lake". Not only has Margarita been endowed with splendid natural gifts, she also has the ability and will to perfect them, a desire for permanent self-improvement. She is endowed with a strong character and with tremendous industriousness.

Last summer Margarita Kullik represented the Soviet school of ballet at a contest in Varua, one of the most authoritative contests in the world. The brilliant and well-acted performance given by the young Leningrader won for her a gold medal.

Yelena YEROFEEVA
● Margarita Kullik in the pas de deux from "Cinderella" in Venice, the ballet by Pugn.

Photo by Yuri Barykin

A million crimson roses for Pirosmant

Every spring the village of Muzant in Kakhetia, Georgia, celebrates a fête devoted to the self-made artist Niko Pirosmant. Thousands of people fill the museum house and courtyard and the knolls around it. They bring a million bright red roses to the beloved artist—evidence of his lasting life in the hearts of the people.

Niko was born here and left in search of happiness. He worked as a brake conductor and later house painter. He travelled widely, and these roamings were reflected in his pictures in a stream of faces, scenes and visions. Brought together subsequently, they created a whole world peopled with the artist's acquaintances, relatives and people he loved, creating an amazing and hitherto unheard-of country: the Georgia of Pirosmant.

An old mansion in a lane in Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, houses a permanent show of the master's works. So far there are only 130 of them in this Transcaucasian republic. Scores of others have remained undiscovered, but Georgian specialists are seeking them out, sometimes in private foreign collections. Large funds have been set aside for this effort in the republic, the native land of the great artist. The collection is steadily growing.

A posthumous exhibition of works by Moscow artist Galina Solovyova is now to be seen at the Central Writers' House. The upwards of 200 paintings and drawings on show introduce the viewer to the enigmatic and festive world of fairy tales ruled by Good, Truth and Love of Life.



"Ivan in the Sky". From the Russian fairy tale "The Magic Ring".

'The Well'

At Mosfilm Studios, the Chilean film director Sebastian Alarcon is shooting a film called "The Well". Script is written jointly by Alarcon with the Soviet script writer Alexander Adabashyan.

In my new movie, says Alarcon, I will continue the theme of my previous works—"Night Over Chile", "Condor", and "Santa Esperanza", i.e., the struggle for the freedom and independence of the people of Latin America. But unlike its predecessors, "The Well" will not depict the outward signs of the tempestuous political life which is charac-

teristic today both of Chile and certain other countries of the "bleeding continent".

The events which are shown in the film take place in a small town in Latin America. Its inhabitants are simple people who quietly go about their own affairs, trying not to interfere with anyone up the wrong way, hoping that the tempest of life will pass them by. However, a profound decision in a matter of days of the film—the owner of a small hacienda Pomposo—radically changed. And he is able to go on existing in a confined space.

FACTS and EVENTS

Fairs. An exhibition of works of art by artists from the socialist countries to serve as a source of acquisitions for the collections of museums and galleries, is to be held in June in the Polish city of Poznan. The theme on display in the Soviet pavilion will show the effectiveness of Soviet-Polish cooperation. Turkmenia will be specially represented at the fair. Performing companies and mas-

ters of carpet weaving come to Poznan, from Ashgabad, and the republican Ministry of Fashions will display a collection of national costumes.

Ballets. American choreographers who came to this country on a special ballet tour have taken part in joint recitals in Minsk with their Russian colleagues. The Americans watched performances of the Byelorussian Bolshoi and Ballet Company and teachers and students at a ballet school.

Chekhov—for the first time as opera



A scene from "The Well".

Two one-act operas based on the works of the great Russian writer Anton Chekhov—a short story "Vanka" and a vaudeville "The Wedding"—have been staged in Moscow by the Moscow Chamber Music Theatre. Libretto and music are by the noted Soviet composer Alexander Kholimov.

This is the first time Chekhov has ever been adapted into opera and set for a special Chekhovian ballets in our production. The theatre's director and producer Boris Pokrovsky took two different ways of uniting element being Chekhov's tremendous humanity.

WHAT'S ON!

May 8-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 9 (eve) — A concert by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Moscow Military District. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 8 — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 9 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 11 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 8 — Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina". 9 (mat) — Molchanov, "The Dawns Here Are Quiet" (opera); 9 (eve) — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet). 10 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera). 11 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 9 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 9 (eve) — Zhubanova, "Moscow's Behind Us" (opera). 10 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 11 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 8 — Kalman, "Gypsy-Visitors". 9 — Fellman,

"Let the Guitar Play". 9 (eve) — "Mosses and Art". Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Gates to the Sky (USSR). Studios, USSR). A heroic drama of tankmen from the Shubnikov corps who reached the Oder. Cinema: "Coriolanus". Komsomolsky Prospekt. Frunzenskaya. Take Him Alive (USSR). Studios, USSR).

A thriller about the flight and rescue of Soviet border guards about their search for dangerous fugitive. Cinema: "Moscow". Komsomolsky Prospekt. Frunzenskaya. Take Him Alive (USSR). Studios, USSR).

Concert Hall. Dynamo Palace of Sport. Spring. A variety concert. Moscow. Komsomolsky Prospekt. Frunzenskaya. Take Him Alive (USSR). Studios, USSR).

BUSINESS

JOINT WORK HAS BEGUN

Soviet organizations and Wiltemo, a Rauma Repola subsidiary, have begun working on several types of boiler installations which burn tree bark and other refuse from the woodworking industry, the director of the Finnish firm, Juhani Arell, told an ANI correspondent.

Wiltemo and Soviet Technopromexport are discussing the possibilities of co-producing integrated heat and electricity stations for deliveries to the So-

viet market and to third countries.

At present, the firm is delivering medium-power boiler installations to the Soviet Union, mostly mobile integrated heat and electricity stations. These installations are boiler complexes which burn gas and fuel oil. They are pre-assembled (in containers) and characterized by their mobility and the very short time needed to put them in operation.

New opportunities for Hope Group

Prommashexport, USSR, and the Hope Group of Denmark have signed a contract for the delivery to this country's printing industry of a series of developing machines. This was reported to an ANI correspondent by Thure Baroe-Cornfeldt, president of the Group.

Up-to-date the company has delivered a total of some 100 developing machines for photo-setting and other photo processes to the USSR.

The growth of Soviet sales has been such that today the Group sells 5 per cent of its

exports in the USSR. Other printing equipment manufactured by the Hope Group is also of interest to Prommashexport and to other Soviet customers.

These include laser systems for making offset plates, lines for the production of monometallic plates, and silver regeneration systems. In addition, we believe that our newly developed electric car will also be of interest to our Soviet partners. Its batteries are powerful enough to move the car at 80 kmph over a distance of 100 km without need for recharging.

International and foreign exhibitions in the USSR (May-June)

Equipment, machines and instruments for baking and confectionery industry, Inkhlebmash, Alma-Ata (capital of Kazakhstan), May 21-30. Taking part are firms from Austria, Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, Italy, Holland, the USA, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, West Germany, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

The 4th International show, Agricultural Machinery Equipment and Appliances, Moscow, May 29-June 7. Taking part are firms from over 20 countries, including the USSR.

Bulgarian Furniture-84, Kharkov (Ukraine). Medicines from the GDR, Riga (capital of Latvia).

A show of yachts organized by Poland's Navimor foreign trade enterprise. The port of Nakhodka (Far East), May 18-25.

The national trade and industrial show, Bulgaria-40 Years of Socialist Ascent, Moscow, June 2-20.

An exhibition of electric equipment organized by Elektro-technik-Export-Import, GDR, Tashkent (capital of Uzbekistan), June 18-22.

and groups headed by Konstantin Mikhayev and Vladimir Milman.

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Prospekt Mira). 8, 9 — "A Happy Day", a Leningrad Music Hall review.

Drushba Summer Circus (Izmailovsky Park). 8, 9, 10, 11 — Guest performances by the "Warsaw" circus from Poland, featuring leading performers and tame elephants, chimps and other animals.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). An exhibition of works by artist Alexei Gritsa, who follows the best traditions of Russian landscape painting. Over 250 paintings, most of which depict the Moscow Region, the Volga and Oka areas, are on display, except Monday and Tuesday, noon till 8 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya, trolleybus 15.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (85 Vavilovskaya St.). Part of the traditional spring exhibition of works by Moscow artists. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. till 8 p.m. Metro Universitet, tram 26.

SPORTS

AQUATIC EVENTS. Swimming Pool, Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 8 — Aquatic fête devoted to V-Day, 11 a.m.

9 — Cycle race round the Sadovoye Koltsa (Garden Ring) for the "Sportivnaya Moskva" prize. Start (10 a.m.) and finish at Mayakovskiy Square.

Taking part will be cyclists from Spartak, Dynamo, Burevestnik, Zenit, Trudovoye Rezervy and other clubs.

BASKETBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 9 — Tournament devoted to V-Day, 10 a.m.

SKI-JUMPING

Ski-jump on Lenin Hills. 9 — Competitions devoted to V-Day, Noon.

The event will take place on a ski-jump with synthetic cover.

WEATHER

May 8-11
The warm and predominantly dry weather will continue. Wind S, 5-7 mps. +6°-11°C at night, 18°-23°C during the day.

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A BRITISH BUSINESSMAN'S OPTIMISM

The middle of last April marked a successful conclusion in Moscow of British Technical Week organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Overseas Trade Board of Great Britain.

This was the first time such a large-scale familiarization of Soviet specialists with the latest British achievements in science and technology, particularly in the Soviet capital, was held, said, on his return to London, D. Cooper, one of the leaders of the British delegation and Vice-President of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I think, he went on to say, that this has been a successful experiment. In Moscow, we held concrete, highly professional discussions which have undoubtedly contributed to deepening the ideas which Soviet foreign trade organizations have about the possibilities of the British market and it will eventually lead to new mutually advantageous contacts.

D. Cooper believed that in 1982 when British business refused to comply with American demand in boycotting the Soviet gas pipeline construction, it showed itself to be a most reliable trading partner who does not tolerate outside political interference in its internal affairs. At the same time, he admitted that attempts made by the present-day American administration to impose on other West European countries restrictions in trade with socialist countries are creating an unfavourable psychological climate in East-West trade.

Among other things, events like British Technical Week serve as an effective means in combating anti-Soviet propaganda in the Western press, noted D. Cooper. As for prospects in Anglo-Soviet business relations, I firmly believe that during the next few years we shall be able to double the volume of trade and, with time buy and sell as much as West Germany and France do, which are the Soviet Union's leading trading partners. Like the Soviet Union, British business is sincerely interested in this.

Contacts and contracts

● In Bogota, the Intergovernmental Soviet-Colombian Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its regular meeting. Both sides signed a protocol reflecting the desire by both sides to strengthen and expand cooperation in the power engineering, mining, coal mining, oil production and in other areas.

● Following a plenary meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Peruvian Commission on commercial, economic, scientific and technical cooperation and fisheries, a final act has been signed which notes the desire of the two countries to continue strengthening and expanding relations of mutually beneficial cooperation in different spheres.

● V/O Soyuzpromexport and the Finnish shareholding company Rautaruukki have signed contracts in Helsinki for the delivery from the Soviet Union to Finland this year of large batches of coke, iron ore pellets and other iron ore concentrates for the metallurgical combine at Kemi. These deliveries, like those in previous years, will ensure stable operation of one of the biggest metallurgical combines in northern Europe.